EUROPE.

An English Regency in Prospect.

Ocean Telegraph Monopoly as Seen in Great Britain.

Secretary Pish's Official Correspondence-Its Style and

Demise of a London Journal After Ninety Years.

Senor Castellar's Speech on Spanish Monarchism and Revolution.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNCIL IN ROME.

Fatal Outrage, Storms and Riet in Ireland.

The Copard mail steamship Cuba, Captain Moodie, from Liverpool on the 31st of December and Queens town the 1st of January, arrived at this port yester day morning, bringing our special correspondent mail reports, in detail of our cable tele dated to her day of sailing from Ireland.

In the Roumanian Diet an exciting debate arose on

an interpolation in reference to the Jewish question. The government declined to adopt any measures against the increasing numbers of Jews, but left it to the Chamber to bring forward some proposition

A telegram from Shanghae, China, of December 7.

to London reports:—

Tea (black), a fair business; green, a large business and prices unchanged. Exports firm; horth equal to last; south, a deficient total for the season, estimated at 135,000,000 pounds. Exchange, 5s. 113.d.

The steamship Mangona, from Calcutta on Decem nd China mails.

The steamship Golconda, from Bombay on Decem ber 18, arrived at Suez December 31.

The Germans have undertaken, with the consent of the Turkish government, to develop the postal system in the Ottoman dominions. The administra-tion of the North German federal posts proposes to establish post offices in Constantinople and the more important towns and ports of the Turkish empire. A North German post is to be also established st Alexandria. It is said that Count Keyserling, the bassador of the Confederation at Constantinople, takes a very warm interest in the realization of thu

between Turkey and Egypt is not settled, but merely

Maura state that at five A. M. on the 28th of Decem ber a strong shock was felt throughout the Ionian Islands. Corfu was not seriously injured, but at Santa Maura shocks were repeatedly experienced. and almost the whole city was destroyed.

ENGLAND.

The Alabama Question and the English Press—A "Crusher" for the Fenians—O'Donovan Rossu—Health of the Queen-Chance of a Regency—London Trade. LONDON, Jan. 1, 1870.

If "men of good will" on either side of the At-antic pelieve that the question of the Alabama will be laid at rest even by the respective working of the American and British governments they are much mistaken. For the proof of what I say I would refer you to a letter signed "Historicus" which appeared in yestorday's Times, and which, written, as we all know, by Vernon Harcourt, an emi-nent barrister and a typical man of the legal in leader type, and given all the importance of has, indeed, a method peculiarly its own of dealing with questions. It either sets up a man of straw in the shape of a well paid for correspondent's letter, dictated, of course, by itself, and then proceeds to knock the "damnsy" figure down, or else it has a tine of argument which the paper adopts, and, taking that communication for its text, it founds apon it the arguments for a leader or two to serve its own ends. The letter to which I refer is headed wrote it just as well as if the writer signed his own name to it. Everybody is also fully aware that it is written to serve a clique—to med, who risked large sums upon the issue of the rebellion in the Southern States, and who were bound up, purse and heart, in the success of the Confederate cause. All the old worn out state-ments as to the Alabama not being a pirate, not being let out of English ports, not being armed, manned and kept up by Englishmen and English gold, are again revived. Mr. Sumner's language on this subject and Mr. Fish's late despatch are equally

gold, are again revived. Mr. Sumner's language on this subject and Mr. Fish's late despatch are equally found fault with, and both for the same reason. That reason is an intention to revive the discussion upon the Alabama question, and thereby to revive the hopes of all on this side of the ocean who have suffered by the result of the Confederate loan, by shipbullding, arms making and other speculations for the Confederate government. Not that I put much importance upon the movement, and would had notice it were it not for the sake of explanation. Most Englishmen have by this time become far too enlightened upon American politics to be led away by the special pleading of the London Times and of those in whose interest that paper is worked, indeed, by degrees, England as a nation is commending to lose faith in the public press of the bondry. Very few of the newspapers represent public opinion. The editors, managers and proprietors take their own line of conduct and make their optrespondents adopt the same. An instance of this was made known to the newspaper world the other day. A leading London print required a special correspondent to proceed to Rome in order to write letters about the Ecumenical Council so long as that assembly continues sitting. A gentleman well known in the literary world was found to accept the situation, and as the terms were liberal the bargain was very soon agreed upon. When about to start for litaly the "special correspondent," waited upon the chief editor and was asked by the latter "what line" he intended taking respecting the Council. The reply was that he should endeavor to depict things as they are in Rome and would do nis test to obtain the most accurate information for the use of his employers. "That," replied the editor, "is all very well; but pray remember that we must not have a word said an praise of anything that happens at the Papal Gopt. You must be consistent as well as constant." The "special" was new at this sort of work, and for the boasted nonesty of the English breas.

appointment.

Not that there is really anything new in this systèm. I remember, in 1863, seeing a telegram which was sent to a friend of mine, who was on the staff of a leading London paper. It was to the effect that he was to proceed at once from Paris, where he happened to be living, to New York; that he might draw on the office for the funds he required; that he was to make his way on anding to the seat of war, and to be sure to abuse the federals. This is the way we singlishmen are expected to get at the truth of events.

The Fenians all over the kingdom received rather The Fenians all over the kingdom received rather a "grusher" -- if I may use so siang a word—two days ago. By the usual means of one Irishman turning informer against his fellows; the Home Office reteived information that a large sum of money, and the state of the

At any rate, for the present, we are well rid of these visitors.

You may remember that a tew weeks ago Mr. O'Donovan Rossa, one of the Fenians now undergoing imprisonment with hard labor at Chatham, was elected member of Parliament for the county of Tipperary. Being a prisoner for "treason felony," as it is called, he cannot, of course, take his seat in the House. If the gentleman who was second in the poll, Mr. Heron. "skolld petition Parliament, O'Donovan Rossa's election would at once be declared null and vold, and the petitioner would be declared duly elected. But for some reason or other he is not going to do this, probably because it would make him so very unpopular allower the county. It was only the other day that I became aware, after questioning an officer of the House of Commons, what would be the proceedings and forms taken under these circumstances. It seems that directly after the meeting of Parliament Mr. O'Donovan Rossa will be summoned to the bar of the Hobse of Commons, and will be then and there informed by the Speaker that he cannot take his seat, and that, being a prisoner for felony, the election is void. This ceremony must be gone through, and the appearance of a convict, in convict garb, will certainly be a novelty in the British Parliament. There is little doubt but what we shall have a disturbance on that day, and that it will take many troops as well as policemen to protect the houses of Lords and Commons. The Fenians have got wind of the affair and are already preparing themselves.

that it will take many troops as well as policemen to protect the house of Lords and Commons. The Fenians have got wind of the affair and are already preparing themselves.

I have good reason to believe that the coming session of Parliament, which opens early in February, will be a most eventful one. Apart from all measures of law-making, there is no doubt that the health of the Queen of Edgland is such as to render it very probable that a regent will be appointed. Her Majesty's health has never been fully restored since the death of her husband, Prince Albert; but latterly she has become less than ever if for public business. The Prince of Walce would, of course, be named Prince Regent, a suitable allowance being given him to support his position. That he will be popular there can be no doubt, as, indeed, he already is to a very great degree, and his wife more so even than himself. The change will be very well received by the nation at large, for the absence of court pomp and expenditure for so many years has caused a terrible stagnation in trade all over the Kingdom. The Prince of Walce has a great fund of common sense. He fully knows and accepts his position for the future, and understands better than any of her family have ever done how an English king must rule, but not govern—how he must be at que and the same time the most and the least influential person in the whole kingdom. His mother was no doubt very popular for many years, but the public got into their heads an losa that she interfered, or rather, that Prince Alcert, through her, interfered in State affairs, and then her popularity ceased in a great measure. Since the Prince died she has been the reverse of popular. At first, when her higher has made her forget her public duty, and her long continued secusion from the world, which has now lasted more than seven years, has, in point of fact, removed from among us the Court of England, and greatly changed—not for the better—fite tone of England continued secusion from the world, which has not reasons

older.

The year now ended has not finished well for business men in London. Those who have capital have not been able to employ it, and those who wanted credit have not been able to obtain it. Yesterday, the balance striking day in "the city," there were nothing but long faces and mournful countenances to be seen in every quarter. A day or two hence we shall have more detailed accounts of the business done in 1869, but at present things do not look flourishing. From Manchester, Liverpool, Bristot and Glasgow we have the same accounts of no business doing, and threats of bankruptcy.

The London Economist of the 1st of January, under the above neading, says:—The rapidity with which the usual phenomena of an imperiest monopoly have shown themselves in oceanic telegraphy has been very marked. It is only a few months since we pointed out the danger to which the business was exposed on this account, and events have since amply shown the necessity of monopoly to profit and the octuainty of every monopoly being invaded. The statement this week that negotiations are in progress for a joint-purse arrangement between the Angio-American and the French Caolescompanies shows that in the most conspictions trade, where the business is likewise most developed, the measures of sein-defence which railway competition has made us familiar with are being resorted to. There is nothing to prevent a third company coming of the scene for a share in the joint-purse. Perhaps if the American government, instead of merely proposing, an international arrangement for the neutrality of cables, were to propose a general sceneme by which the cables would be managed jointly for the beneat of all the comministes concerned, they would really be proposing something which is of urgent inverest. be proposing something which is of urgent interest. How to deal with monopolies which are not restricted to one nation, but are international, is certain to become a question of importance at no

American Statesmen and Statesmansh United States Political System.

From the London Spectator, Ann. 1.]

Mr. Fish is, we think, an improvement of Mr. Seward. There is no mere bindcombe in his despatches, no windy flourishes of the Jefferson Brick order. He writes like an educated gentleman, and not like a presentious shopman. But his despatches published this week on the Alabams question individual to the published this week on the Alabams question individual strength to those of the old demogratic party who used to manage. the foreign policy of the Union dider the various demogratic presidents who preceded Mr. Lincolni, General Cass, Mr. Mardy and even Mr. Buchanan. There is too much by far of undignified compiant: in the tone, too little of rettieence on matters of mere sentiment—on which whether in the right or not, it is Rardly dignified for the Executive of a great government to speak at all. What matters is it to the government of General Grant whether England disappointed the very natural hopes formed in America as to her sympathy with the cause of the North or not? Presency just as much, and no more, as it is whether the United States disappointed the hopes formed in England as to their sympathy with us in the Crimean war or not? These matters are matters of policy on which it is precisely as undignished for a government to indulge in public compianus as it would be for a man to write plaintively to the Times that he has been slighted by his uncle or cut by his consists.

* * Ine sepublican American party has yet to produce its breed of statesmen. The oligarchical nabits of the Southern party, which so long monopolized office before the war, were at least (svorable to a commanding tone of political mind with its evil and its good. The slaveholding system, like the worse forms of the lagging system as public scanools, breeds a thousand diseases, but with them an acide though any and the substantial party of the form of the party than of party organization. No adjounce of the party than of party organization. No adjounce of the party of the comment of the party of the fow

The London Economist, under the head of the "Constitutionality of the American Currency Act,"

The Revenue Income of 1869.

The British revenue returns for the year 1869 are regarded as "satisfactory and encouraging." In the twelve months the receipts amount to £71,850,677, against £68,663,516 of the preceding year, showing a net increase of £3,197,161. The increase is made up of £259,000 in the excess, £3,148,000 property tax, £22,000 crown lands and £412,161 miscellaneous, less a decrease on the other side of £144,000 in customs, £423,000 stamps, £7,000 taxes and £70,000 Post Office. The receipts for 1868 amounted in sit to £70,115,374, while the recepts for 1868 were £71,860,077. There is therefore a nominal decrease of £1,146,503.

The Year 1868-Demise of a London Jour-nal-A Fenian Leader Killed-A Turste Sen-

after a career of minty years.

The London News publishes the memorial of the Ladies' National Association for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases act. It is signed by Harriet Martineau and Florence Nightingale.

The Manchester Guardian of the 1st of January speaks of the demise of the London Herald thus:—

The death of the Morning Herald is an event of some interest in English journalism. The Herald shared with the Post the distinction of senority among the London daily newspapers. Both journalis started in 1761, or seven years before the Times began its marvellous career. These are strange times. There is not at this moment a "high priced" daily conservative journal in the United Kingdom.

Thomas Butler, a notorious Fenian, fell from the Window of his house in London, on Christmas day, and was killed.

A telegram from London, of the 31st of December ports:—One of the principal features of yesterday business was a continuance of the speculative existement in submarine cable shares. The advantation in telegraph construction shares was promoted the failure of a speculation for the fall.

the failure of a speculation for the fail.

The personalty of the late Marquis of Westminster was sworn under £800,000. To his private secretary, W. R. Glennie, he leaves £400 a year; to George Allen, his election agent £200 a year; John R. Lyon £200 a year; Samuel Ullet, £120 a year; George Hughes, his Haikyn agent, £100 a year; Thomas Pieming, £100 a year; John Richmond, his Dorsetshire agent, £80 a year; G. T. West, late porter at the Grovenor Estate Office, London, £50 a year, and to Eleanor, daughter of his late agent, W. Batten, of Shaltesbury, £40 a year; to Lord Ebury, his Lordship's beother, £20,000; and to Cecil T. Parker, £10,000.

The English turf men had a sensation in the fact.

210,000.

The English turf men had a sensation in the fact that Sir Joseph Hawley, having discovered the actual writer of the article entitled "Sir Joseph Scratchawley," and also satisfied himself that Dr. Shorthouse did not write the article, had (according to the Scassex Express) instructed his solicitor to intimate to the Home Secretary a willingness that the sentence should be remitted. Meanwhile Dr. Shorthouse remains in Coldbath Fields prison.

Two Policemen Shot-Fatal Effects of the Storm-Cardinal Cullen Before the People-

On the 31st of December two policemen, named Doyle and McConaghy, were shot, one mortally, while on duty at askeaton, in the county Limerick. There was a rumor of a similar outrage at Shaingoiden, in the same county.

During the storm on Thursday, December 30, a vesset, with all on board, foundered in Ballycotton bay.

during the gale.

At a meeting of the council of the Irish Tenant League, in Dublin, a resolution proposed by Mr. Butt, and unanimously adopted, extraestly urged upon the friends of tenant right, between "this and the meeting of Parliament, of founding associations in their different localities in connection with the league."

in their different localities in connection with the league."

Of the effect of the storm which swept over the city of Limerick on the 30th of December—announced in our cable telegrams—letters dated in the town say:—"When the storm was at its highest a house in John street, built for over 500 years, fell in, burying the inmates, supposed to be some sixteen persons, in the ruins. The starm was immediately given and a large force of police, aided by the neighbors, set to work to dig dut the poor creatures, and fortunately with success as regarded five, who were got out living, but in a sad state. Proceeding in the search there were dug out in succession five mangied bodies in which life was quite extinct, and which were removed to the dead-house at Barrington's Hospital. Their names were:—Mary Leaby, aged 35; Ellen Leaby, aged 10; Michael Leaby, and ged 27; Thomas Harold, aged 14, and Ellen Harold, aged 4."

The Dublin It ishman puts forth a summary of what it conceives to be Cardinal Culien's "progres-

4. No drivates in politics—only one.

5. No due in politics—only myself.

A scene of uproar took place at the nomination of candidates for Parliament in Longtord recently. The speakers were compelled to address themselves to the reporters. The Rev. Mr. Reynoids denounced spillyan and Martin and their supporters in very offensive terms, Suilivan replying in a similar style. Br. John Martin was grooped Captain Greville-Nugent, who was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Reynoids. Mr. John Martin was proposed by Mr. Murtagh, a tenant farmer, and seconded by Mr. Sohn Quinn. The show of hands was declared to be in favor of Captain Greville-Nugent, All shops were closed, and large mobs, armed with bludgeons, paraded the streets. The Sixteenth regiment, a troop of husgars and foo constables were collected in the town. The Riot act was feed twice, and "She mob was charged by the constabulary."

The Crown Jewels Robbery-Accusation and Recrimination—Imperial Displeasure of Bonnparte—Joseph Bonnparte's Memory— Parliamentary Independence—Official Assassination—Portuguese Royalty and an Of-

MADRID, Dec. 28, 1869. MADRID, Dec. 28, 1869.

The debates relative to the inquiry respecting the great robbery of Spanish crown jewels have terminated, and it is resolved that the matter stall be submitted to a parliamentary investigation, where it will be thoroughly slifted. The abair has caused and is still creating the greatest excitement. The charges brought forward by Figuerola are of a nost serious nature, and against persons of the highest rank. What Figuerola has said has been said is the Cortes, and consequently under parliamentary shelter. He and consequently under parliamentary shelter. He has been frequently challenged to make the same charges out of the Cortes, but this, for leasons best known to himself, he refuses to do.

Napoleon III., through his Minister for Foreign Affairs, has made known to Olozaga, the Spanish Minister to France, his imperial displeasure on account of the accusations argoight against his uncle, Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, by the Spanish Minister of Finance against the street of Finance against t Minister of Finance, respecting the missing jeweis.

Don Francisco, ex-king consort, has also demanded satisfaction, and Christins, the Quen mother, through her secretary, has written a loig letter to Figuerola, denouncing as false his accusations and daring him to make the said charges out of the Cortes. Both the ex-Queen and the Queen mother have most loyal defenders in the House and some enemies. Many blows were struck at frim for his ungrateful conduct towards these two royal ladies, dier to the rank of Grandee of Spain, and generously showered upon him all kinds of honors and distinc-tions. Prim. like a consummate soldier of fortune and conspirator, bore the attacks with renarkable

In a previous letter I gave you an account of a speech made in the House of Representatives by the great republican orator, Emilio Castelai. I have now to tell you that he addressed the House again on the 18th inst., and if he did not create as much sensation as he did a week ago it was not for the want of sound argument and cutting sarcism. He again accused the government of being the cause of the late republican movement, that it had made fixelf superior to the laws of the country and had trodden them under toot. He spoke of he illegal conduct of the government respecting the republican corporations, and said that the dictatorable was effentive to public opinion, because there was no one here fit to be trusted with it, and because the country had no fear on account of individual rights. He said that the government did and could do nothing, because it pretended to found a monarchy, and a monarchy was not the representation of the revolution of September. He then went on the said that the Spanish throne was destroyed by the actical of all narries, and said being the asset the frantalian

was the only form of government left, a bether federal or consolidated.

Prim, in answer, said that he had been veak and indulgent towards the republicans in the a strife, and warned him that there were still prisoners under trail. He believed that the country what d'a monarchy. The government's candidate was the Duke of Jenoa, and the majority of the Cortes and in his favor. (Loud laughter and cheera.) In his laughter and cheera. (Loud laughter and laughter and would have been republican.

Thursday night a most desperate attempt was made by Schor Rivadeneiro, late Governor of the Mint, to assassinate his Excellency Schor Salaverria, an ex-Minister of Finance. It appears that the Minister had just left one of the capts, and on-entering calley one docreso (Fost Office alley) he was met by a man muffied up to the eyes, who rushed upon him, dagger in hand, and dealt him some tremendous staba, the last of which brought he ex-Minister to the ground. Rivadeneiro, thinking he had murdered his victim, was coolly walking away, but, thanks to the tinck folds of the Minister's cloak and his wearing a silk sash folded many times round his waist, the dagger only penetrated about an inch into the abdomen, but the low brought him to the ground with such force as to dislocate his clobw and wrist. He, however, was soon on his feet, and pursued his assailant, calling out "Al assailant line for the his pital, and as soon as his wounded ward. He, however, was soon on his feet, and pursued his br

In consequence of information having been re-ceived that swindling to an immense extent was being carried on in certain gambling houses, some detectives, under the directions of the civil Gover-nor, searched seven of the most notable ones, and found a large quantity of prepared packs of cards marked for the purpose of cheating. The culpable parties have been handed over to the police.

The Cortes has been closed and will not be opened till the 3d of January, 1870.

Parliamentary Philippic Against Italy-The Duke of Genoa and the Throne-Violation of Constitutional Rights.

The following are the observations of M. Castelar

Genoa's candidateship to the throne, which have been barely referred to by the cable. Sefior Castelar

in the Spanish Cortes on the subject of the Duke of Genoa's candidateship to the throne, which have been barely referred to by the cable. Senfor Castelar said:—

Stort the sent of the subject of the Duke of Received the sent hard of the sent ha

Progress of the Council-After Christmas-The Ecclesiastical Commissions—The Pro-positions of Faith—French Episcopal Tac-tics—The Pope, His Troubles and Joys.

The Christmas festivities having somewhat interfered with the prosecution of business in every branch of civil, military and ecclesiastical affairs, the general congregations of the Ecumenical Councii have been suspended since that of the 20th inst., and will only be resumed to-morrow, when the deputation of twenty-four fathers appointed to examine and report upon all questions respecting religious orders will be elected.

As this ceremony will not take up more than an hour and a half, or at the most two hours, the asembled fathers will afterwards proceed for the first time to the discussion of more serious business. Another general congregation will be held on the sist for the election of the deputation charged with the consideration of Oriental missions. These four deputations, elected by the Council, entitled Faith, Discipline, Religious Orders and Oriental Missions replace the six preparatory commissions named by the Pops, who have during the last year been elaborating the propositions touching dogmatic theology, ceremonies, politico-ecclesiastical affairs, discipline, religious orders and Oriental missions.

The commissions or deputations are restricted from six to four. That on the ceremonial part of the Council having ceased with its inauguration, dogmatic theology having assumed the character of dogmatic theology having assumed the character of faith and politic-ecclesiastical affairs being merged into discipline. But without waiting for the election of the fourth deputation the assembled fathers will proceed at once te-morrow to the discussion of matters connected with the programme of the first category de fide. A tremendous confusion of tongues is expected, as a considerable number of orators of various nationalities have already inscribed their names for aumission to the speakers'

As eighteen schemate canonum, or dogmatical propositions, have been already distributed to the bishops, under the category of faith, for them to study beforehand and vote upon in the general concregations, beginning to-morrow, the subject effect to their consideration will, of course, by various; but I am informed that the principal losion

assembly.

On Christmas Day the Pope received the congratulatory compliments of the Sacred College in the
Pieta chapel, after the grand Pontifical mass.
Yesterday the corps diplomatique went through
the same ceremony, his Holiness answering in high
spirits to their official good wishes; and this morning the generals and staff officers of his army were
in attendance at the Valican for the same purpose,
it being the Pope's name day—the festival of St.
John the Baptist.

The War of the Cardinals Against the Papal

Assumption—The Grand Neopolitan Baptism.

The London Times correspondent at Rome gives a very lengthy account of the defection of Cardinal Schwarzenberg from the ranks of the opposition. Great things were expected from the adhesion of so important a personage, and it is asserted that among the prelates assembled in the Holy City none was to be found who spoke in a more distinct ione against all aggrandisement of papal authority. The time came when it was proposed to sigh a protest against the arbitrary assumption of authority by the Pope in the regulations prescribed for the conduct of business in the Council. The Primate of Hungary had done his best to promote this movement, but when the critical moment arrived his heart falled him and he withheld his signature. The protest was nevertheless, presented, and our readers have already been made sware of the result—it was contemptuously set aside. The Cardinal's defection has, it is said, practically broken asunder the present force of the opposition, but the liberals among the French and German bishops do not appear to consider the game as necessarily lost. "If these men," says the Times' correspondent, "could find some exterior support they would flight the Vatican, for they feel that the very existence of their episcopal privileges depends on their making a stand now against the pretensions put forward by the Pope," and the writer adds that as has "good authority for antimung that a great many bishops are now anxionsly desirous that for this end the Carbotic governments should lose no time in accrediting ambassadors to the Council."

In Rome, on the Sott of December, the Pope sent to the Queen of Naples a buptismal present, a

dors to the Council."

In Rome, on the 30th of December, the Pope sent to the Queen of Naples a baptismal present, a pelisse, embroidered in gold, with her arms upon it and a cameo surrounded with rubles. At the ceremony of the baptism of her child twenty-two princes and princesses of the royal family of Naples were present, as were the Duke d'Alençon, the Duke of Parms, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Austrian and Bavarian ambassadors, fourteen cardinais and several nouse personages who had come from Naples to the Holy City.

FRANCE.

American Telegrams by the French Cable. December, says:-In the Journal Official to-day is a note from the Director General of Telegraphs, of

note from the Director General of Telegraphs, of which this is the principal passage:—

The Message of the President of the United States to Congress, as it is published in the newspapers, contains in the part relative to the French transmitatic cable an assertion which the administration renders it is duty to correct. It requils from that document that, according to the terms of the concession the despatches from America transmitted by that line are subjected to the examination and control of the French government, and from the macmole of the passage one cannot doubt that in the idea which dictated it, it refers to a political control. Now, the administration exercises no of that of any other origin. But it was the duty to see that despatches are transmitted by the cable in the order of their deposit and their arrival at Brest.

The same writer adds:—"The above yote has occa-

deposit and their arrival at Brest.

The same writer adds:—"The above vote has occasioned considerrole surprise for two reasons; the first, tuat, it is altogetier contrary to diplomatiousage for a mere board to reply in the Official Journal to a State paper quanting from the chief of a foreign government: secondly, that it is churely erroneous to affirm that telegrams are not controlled by the French government. Every newspaper correspondent and everybody else who has occasion to transmit political news knows from practical experience that telegrams containing it are revised at the Ministry of the Interior, and are frequently delinyed in consequence."

Traupmann's Appearance and Conduct in

Seatence.

Mail telegrams from Paris, dated on the 29th of December, sum up the concluding incidents of the Traupmann trial, the progress of which has been already specially reported in the HERALD, thus:—The Traupmann trial engreses; if not more attention that the Ministerial changes, derialny more space in the papers. Great astonishment appears to have been created in court by the youthful face of the delinquent, who looks about sixteen or sevention years old. The "photographs of the prisoner" sold some time ago in Paris are now said to have been the likeness of a Pole who lett france without paying the artist. To-day the court was as much crowded, and when, at ten minutes to eleven the examination of the witnesses was resumed, as much interest as heretofore was shown by the audience. The first witness called was the batcher boy who found the corpse of Gestave Kinck. Daring his examination the prisoner protested, in spute of his previous confession to the contrary, that he did not kill Gustave, but that an accomplice committed the murder. The sister of Mine. Kin ck and her nusband were subsequently called and spoke to the object of Kinck, senior, in going to Alsace was to coin false money. The Prisoner interrupted these witnesses, as he had a previous one, by declaring that Kinck's real object in going to Alsace was to coin false money. The President—Be silent, prisoner. After kining the man you sander him.

Other relatives and friends of the decessed family were subsequently examined. The Havre gendarme Fernand followed, and his evidence was listened to with extraordinary anxiety to catch every word he said. The prisoner declared that his statements were a pack of lies.

Dr. Bergeron gave evidence to the effect that one man would be capable of accomplishing all the murders of which Traupmann is accused, and similar evidence was given by Dr. Tardieu.

Traupmann objected to these statements, and said he was not a Herouse; but Dr. Bergeron, wno has examined the prisoner, declared that he nus acquired a certain s Mail telegrams from Paris, dated on the 29th of

to six.

A telegram from Paris dated December 30, 9:35 o'clock, says Traupmann has been concernined to death. On hearing his sentence he smiled and bowed to the court.

The Official Journal of Paris, December 31, says:—

The Official Journal of Paris, December 31, says;—
Septence of death was passed upon Traupmann yesterday, the closing day of his trial, and called forth
an outburst of appiause among the spectators, which
was, however, instantly suppressed. The condemned
man did not show any sign of feeling, he bowed to
the judge unaffectedly and was silent on nis way
from the court to the Conciergene. Upon entering his
cell he did not display the same gayety as on the previous evening and could hardly stide a certain emotion. He took no nourishment with the exception
of a glass of wine.

Galignant's Messenger, of Paris, of the las of January, reports that Transmann on leaving the court after his condemnation remained silent on his way back to the Conciergerie. On the two previous days he had assumed an air of gayety and had at once asked for his dunger. His attitude on Thursday was dulte different, and on seeing M. Claude, with several

Royal Relations to Rome-River Inunda-tions-Marine Tolls-The Church.

The Crown Prince of Prussia, after staying a short time at Napies to rust from the fatigues of a stormy voyage and to visit the excavations at Pompell, in the company of the Italian princes, proceeded to Rome on his way to Spezzia, from whence he travelled by sea to Cannes. To two German numbops his Royal Highness expressed a hope that the German Episcopate would display the patriotic feelings which animate them in their course of action during the Council.

share of the purchase money in 1806 is the cause of that exception.

The extraordinary Synod of the Evangelical church of the province of Hesse, which King William convoked on the 9th of August last, has held its first sitting at Cassel. The assembly was composed of six provincial superintendents, a lay and an ecclesiastical deputy from each of the twenty-four districts, and six members chosen by the Sovereign.

A Gigantic Military Experiment-The March

to Iudia.

[From the London Spectator, Jan. 1.]

The Russian government is making a very important experiment. The Oxus now flows into the Sea of Aral. It once flowed into the Caspian, its old bed being still visible enough to be a feature in maps. If it could be brought back the Russians would have an unbroken and impreguable water communication from the Baltic to the heart of Khiva, and with further improvements to Balkh would, in fact, be able to ship stores at Cronstact for Central Asia, and send them without land carriage. The addition to their power would be enormous; for instance, they could send 10,000 riflemen aimost to Alghanistan by water, and without any sound audible to the West, and their engineers think it can be secured. An energetic officer, with 1,800 men, its aiready on the south bank of the Caspian, the natives are reported "friendly," that is, we suppose, quiet, and the Russian government has the means through its penal regiments of employing forced labor on a great scale.

We shall hear a great deal more of this engineer. its penal regiments of employing forced labor great scale.

We shall hear a great deal more of this engin

FORFIGN MISCELL ANEDIIS ITEMS.

The Empeorr of Austria has ordered the Governor who desire to submit.

by his brother Ricciotti.

the tea plant in Turkestan, and the results have proved very satisfactory.

The Russian infantry is now armed with needle rines, and a factory has been established in St. Pe-tersburg to manufacture 500,000 stand.

tersburg to manufacture \$60,000 stand.

The population of Holiand, according to statistics just published, amounts to 3.628,468, showing an increase of 35,450 inhabitants in one year.

A convention has been concluded between the governments of Turkev and Austria in respect to the suppression of robbers, pirates and rebeis.

An Episcopal missionary writes from Madagrapar that the cuttre province of imerina has embraced Christianity and the idois have been publicly burned. The merchants and manufacturers of Switzerland are taking active steps towards opening out an extensive trade with the East by way of the Suez Canal.

Thousands of small placards, in the Slavic lan-guage, were recently distributed in the city of Prague, calling upon the authorities to join "their brothers in Daimatia."

Reports from Russia mention that large quanti-ties of gold are being obtained by washing in the river Olekma. About 1,700 laborers are there em-ployed, and altogether about \$3,000,000 have been realized.

The Turkish government has made arrangem with the postal service of the North German concretation to establish a postal service throughout key and Egypt. Several officers have aiready for Constantinople to commence the prelimination.

On the opening of the Eucumenical Council on December 8 Monsignor Gandoin was preparing to enter the Vation, when two strange priests assisted him to dress. He afterwards discovered that the strangers had taken a magnificent golden cross set with diamonds which the rope had presented to him.

A SHAMEFUL CASE.

A Story of Wrongs-A Woman's Statement of a Gross Outrage—Seduction Under the Influence of Chloroform—The Consequences of Attempted Malpractice. Just previous to Justice Ledwith leaving the bench

at Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon asual importance. A very respectable appearing young man, named Robert Palmer, was brought be ore the Justice on a charge of bastardy. The complainant was a sickly, emsclated looking woman, named Mary McGann, who now resides at No. 265 Stanton street. She stated her story very succinctly and with an appearance of truthfulness. Some time since to live in the house of a Dr. Paimer, who resides at No. 78 Fourth avenue, in the capacity of a lomestic servant. During her nine months' rest domestic servant. During her nine months? residence in the family the defendant, Robert Paimer, who is a relative of either the doctor or his wife, lived in the house. One day during last summer the family went to a pionic, and in their absence Robert Paimer came to the house. He commenced at once to pay attentions to Mary McGann, and, as she sileges, concluded by putting a handkerchief saturated with something to her nose. He then, as she states, took her into a back room parlor and laid her upon a lounge, and after having divested her of all her clothing outraged her. The woman subsequently discovered that she was encente; and this coming to the knowledge of Dr. Pamer's whe that lady advised that Mary should resort to means for premature delivery. Mary even alleges that Mars. Paimer herself made attempts to induce this result. The compisinant subsequently, acting upon the advice of Mrs. Paimer herself made attempts, acting upon the advice of Mrs. Paimer, visited the establishment of Mrs. Dr. van Busker, at No. 44 Eighten street. Mrs. Van Busker on more than one occasion exerted all her skill to obtain the desired effect, but without success. As a result of these eperations periormed upon her Marj is now suffering from alliments which she is confident are the result of the maitreatment.

When first arraigned Palmer did not seem to understand the serious nature of the charge made against him, but when Justice Ledwith axed the ball at \$300 he seemed to understand better. It being too late to procure ball an offer was made to deposit \$300 in the Justice's hand, but this was of course refused. Palmer was locked up for examination. tence in the family the defendant, Robert Palmer.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Your sweeping denunciation of those engaged in the trade of selling wines and liquors is as unjust as it is untrue. There is not a house of any character or standing in the trade that is not willing to comply strictly to the letter with the revenue laws and pay every cent demanded by the government. The great majority of the fra committed against the government have been committed by those who were never in the trade until the revenue laws came into operation, and the sole object of these parties in engaging in the business was for the purpose of derrauding the government and reaping a fortune to themselves, and the consequence is that legitimate trade has been to ally paralyzed; and if you will inquire of a merchant in the liquor or tobacco trade if he has made any money in the last two or three years he will tell you promptly no. You inquire the cause, and he will tell you that he cannot compete with those engaged in illicit traffic. The reduction of the tax has had the effect to drive most of these adventurous parties out of the trade, and no one person or government official is entitled to the credit of preaking up the trade, and no one person or government official is entitled to the credit of of the tax, and by the driving of these illicit adventurers from the trade the legitimate trade is setting down to its original and legitimate basis, and all the merchants in the tobacco and liquor trade are not only willing but anxious that the government should be fully protected, and get every farthing that the revenue is we calls for. In these wholesale seizures innocent parties have suffered as well as the goulty and if they have not been found crifit, they object of these parties in engaging in the business that the revenue law can's for. It tuese wholesale seizures innocent parties have suffered as well as the guilty, and if they have not been found guilty they have been very coolly told by the officials that they would be released by paying the very heavy expenses incurred.

ANOTHER RESPECTABLE LIQUOR DEALER.